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PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, E. P. ROBERTS AND SAMUEL SANDS—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

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TUESDAY, BALTIMORE: NOVEMBER 21, 1837.

REMOVAL.

The office of the "Farmer and Gardener" is removed to the North West corner of Baltimore and North-sts., over the Patriot office, opposite the Franklin Bank, and near the Post-office.

In another part of this day's impression will be found an interesting communication from Mr. Weller, of Brinkleyville, N. C., upon the subject of the *Silk and Vine Culture*. The compliment he pays to our enterprising townsman, Mr. Gideon B. Smith, is as well timed as justly deserved. We bespeak for Mr. W.'s. communication an attentive perusal from each of our patrons.

We insert in to-day's paper, a communication from an old and valued correspondent at St. Stephen's, Alabama. His present signature is that of "Enquirer," and the subject upon which he treats is one of deep importance to every farmer. To say that we commend it to our readers' attention is but doing it half justice, as from his long practical experience, what he says upon the controverted point is entitled to every consideration. There is no part of the economy of the farm more entitled to attention than the proper management and disposition of corn-stalks. To our mind if cut at the proper season, and cured while the sap is still unexhausted, they will furnish as much substantial provender as any thing raised on the place. There can be no question that an acre of stalks harvested while the saccharine matter is still flowing, and protected from the weather, if cut into convenient lengths and steamed, is sufficient to keep an oxen or cow in good heart through the winter. Indeed, we know it to be a fact, that one of our largest and most scientific farmers last winter kept a herd of 60 or 70 Devons on corn stalks thus treated, with the addition of portions of Ruta-baga, and kept them sleek and well.

We were truly gratified a few days ago at a sight of the smallest cow we have ever seen; she is a deep mahogany red, and shews that she bears in her veins the blood of the North Devon. Her owner, David Stewart, Esq. of this city, was informed when he bought her, that her sire was a Durham, and dam one of the small breed of cows, [probably the Scotch,] many of which are in Pennsylvania. We, however, think that the sire was a *Devon*, for this diminutive specimen of cow flesh has all the points and color of one. Unlike most very small cows that we have seen, she has a *small* head, in close keeping with, and bearing a due proportion to, her dimensions. Indeed, we have never seen a more symmetrically made animal, each part viewing with the other in its beautiful adaptation to the other, and the whole forming as perfect a model of a cow as the eye need wish to alight upon. She is turned of three years of age, and has had one calf, which owing to its size had to be extracted from her. When extracted and placed alongside of its mother, we were assured by Mr. Stewart that it was the tallest of the two. When fresh, with her first calf, she gave between three and four gallons of milk per day, thus proving that small though she be, she is every inch a cow.

SUGAR BEET AND MANGLE WURTZEL.

One thousand and seventeen bushels of Sugar Beets and Mangle Wurtzel were topped and pulled by nine men in *three hours*. This is the production of a little over an acre of ground in Newton township, Gloucester county, New Jersey. Many of the beets weigh 12 lbs.—*U. S. Gaz.*

The advantages of the *beet culture* as proven-
der for cattle, must obviously strike every agriculturist who may read the above paragraph; but for the sake of *accuracy* we could have desired that the exact quantity of ground occupied by these two varieties of beets had been named. Beets, whether of the Sugar Beet or Mangel Wurtzel variety, which will average 3 lbs. will yield, if planted at proper distances, *two feet* in the rows, and *one foot* apart, will yield per acre, 1089 bushels. That *three pounds as the average* is a moderate one, is made obvious by the fact that many of the above beets weighed 12 lbs. Had they all done so, and by proper manuring and after culture, they may be made to do so, they would have yielded to the acre 4396 bushels.

[For the Farmer and Gardener.]

CUTTING DOWN CORN.

MR. ROBERTS:—In your paper of the 19th Sept., I find a communication taken from the "Genessee Farmer," adverse to the claims of those who contend for the superior economy, and advantage of cutting down corn when at a certain stage of maturity and ripeness; in the form of assertions and questions. I confess my surprise on reading this piece, coming from a periodical of such high excellence and public usefulness. I had really thought for some time, that the subject was perfectly settled, in a country where agricultural economy is presumed to be brought to a science—in a country where the practical knowledge of a Judge Buel is constantly appearing before the public.

Some time ago I read in the columns of the "Farmer and Gardener," a trial of the value of the *corn stalks steamed*, that I concluded at the time, would bring conviction home to the breast of every man, that the *corn stalk* was a *superior* article of forage for the use of cattle, and worthy of the most perfect economy, in the *management* and *appropriation* of it. But, sir, if the practice of permitting the stalks of corn with all its accompaniments to be exposed in the field, until it is exhausted as much as possible, by the sun and winds, with the aid of the beating rains of the season, and then consumed by shivering animals, exposed to "all the peltings of the pitiless storm"—if this is a manure making—improving system—if this is agricultural *management* and *economy*, let us have it. But before the point is given up, let us who know that we reap singular advantages from the opposite course, make an honorable struggle—not for ourselves—for we are at rest, with the consciousness of the advantages we reap from the *sales of beef*, and the piles of *manure* we make—the product of our theory—but for the good of those who may not be convinced, and to whom, in the spirit of that *philanthropy* that we all ought to feel—the exercise of which amply repays its exercise. Let the subject be coolly and candidly examined. This I shall endeavour to do, not expecting that I shall do the subject entire justice, but equally with the hope, that some others will step forward and aid in the enquiry.—It is the interest of all equally, that the most profitable mode of remunerating labor, should be ascertained and followed. The man whose forehead is constantly kept moistened by hard, though honest and honorable labor, wants no chimeras. I am persuaded Mr. B.—does not.

The publication from which this communication was taken has long satisfied the country, of the enlightened character of the agricultural population of "Genessee."

To do justice to the subject with unnecessary detail, some general principles must be admitted, the result of every day facts. I shall only beg the permission of such, that Mr. B. and the com-

munity of intelligent farmers, will, I am assured, promptly admit.

It will be admitted, that the agricultural plan that admits of the greatest accumulation of manure, where the remuneration for labor bestowed in the sale of the marketable product of that labor is equal to the sale under any other circumstances, is the plan most judicious and profitable. But, sir, I must go farther, and say that any agricultural system, that does not admit and practice on this theory, is defective and unwise—and in the end will be found destructive to the farmers' best interests, for this amongst other undeniable reasons, that his soil will wear out, and become a caput mortuum. And, sir, I beg leave to go little farther, and say, that the practice and experience of China—or Europe—has settled, that the first is the really productive and profitable system, and that just in the proportion in which it is judiciously pursued, is the rapidity with which it leads to wealth. It is now, and has been for some time decided by enlightened agriculturists, that "it is best to cut down every kind of grain before it is fully ripe." Is it possible that corn is an exception to this general rule? Does not the same reasons apply in favor of that grain, as in others? Is not the straw of small grain better? Why not the cornstalk? The writer before alluded to, declares that, he "is not for war"—nor am I. I take his declaration as a guarantee of his claim for candour, and a full disposition to yield, handsomely, to the stronger reason—and I feel assured that he will not view a cool investigation, even a "blockade"—much less a "declaration of war"—and equally, that every enquiry that tends to ascertain the correct course for the farmers' interest, is a valuable discussion, and especially if the results of well tried experiment.

ENQUIRER.

[For the Farmer and Gardener.]

MORE ABOUT THE GENUINE MORUS MULTICAULIS.

MR. ROBERTS—As the silk business is daily becoming a more prominent object in our country, and as any light thereon, diffused through our very useful agricultural prints, may be of consequence, I offer my mite of information for the "Farmer and Gardener," the paper of my patronage, and one conspicuous for discussions on this, as well as other important branches of Agriculture. Amidst a press of occupation, I was induced to the immediate offer of this for your paper from reading the most able essay of Mr. Smith recently appearing in its columns. I consider that gentleman, at least among the best authorities in the United States, and I may say, as to our county, in the world, in regard to the Silk culture. Indeed he may be considered, if the meed of merit be duly awarded him, the greatest pioneer to the introduction and complete success of this business in our country. And in order to the more speedy, as well as complete success in the silk culture, the admonitory voice of Mr. Smith as to the danger of impositions should be duly regarded—and of those in particular respecting the Morus Multicaulis; for I believe it may be fearlessly asserted that if at all problematical whether silk will ultimately become one of the great staples, instead of being, as now, one of the

greatest foreign drains of the money of our country, it must be grounded upon the supposed neglect of using almost exclusively the genuine *morus multicaulis*.

To confirm the general tenor of remarks about this plant in the essay alluded to is my principal design in this communication. I am the more anxious that all interested in the silk culture should pay particular attention to the able essay of Mr. Smith, because that impositions and consequent disappointments as to any agricultural enterprise operate exceedingly injurious to the cause in general, as well as all concerned.—*Croakers* against book farming and all agricultural improvements, take advantage thereof to advance their downward course. Again, a wrong start in any business often produces such discouragement and waste of capital, as to cause it to be given up in despair; however profitable that business may be in itself considered, or if rightfully begun. To apply this remark to one different from the point in hand, or to the grape culture. So far as I have experimented with wrong kinds or foreign vines, and servilely followed foreign modes of culture, I no longer wonder that some have made total failures in the vineyard business. Although by experience with right kinds of vines, (for our climate,) and my "American system" of culture, I am sanguine that a thousand dollars annually can be realized from an acre of vineyard. But to return to the subject of the genuine New Chinese Mulberry. Since this plant has been the means of giving a great impulse to the silk business in our country, and its culture has been a source of very handsome profit to those who had the good fortune or the faith in its excellencies to begin with it soon after its introduction among us, it is no wonder that selfish unprincipled individuals should attempt impositions upon the public in regard to it. The better the bank, the more counterfeits thereon, generally. But it is to be wondered at, that counterfeits of this plant, or those pretending to substitute a better in its stead, with no other ground of credence, than their own interested or selfish declaration should be accredited and patronized by intelligent men. For instance, that counterfeit seed and counterfeit seedlings of this plant should find purchasers!! It is true, honesty is the best, and dishonesty the worst eventual policy in every business. And as another item of confirmatory evidence of this principle, one very considerable nursery establishment in the North, as I have been credibly informed, has lost measurably public confidence, and is fast losing patronage, to its speedy ruin perhaps, with its present incumbents, on account of practising such impositions as before named, and those of a like nature; and that other establishments will probably ere long experience a like reaction. But such vicissitudes of a just providence upon the guilty perpetrators of impositions poorly console the innocent, who not only embarked capital, and zeal, and talent for enterprise upon counterfeit objects of comparatively no value, but by turning their attention to these, they were prevented from realizing the advantages of the genuine.

I find, Mr. Editor, I am already exceeding the limits I prescribed for myself when I commenced this communication. But as I have reason to believe it will be acceptable to you, and useful to publish, I shall take another opportunity to enlarge on the following facts and principles regarding the

Morus Multicaulis as evinced from experiments in its cultivation by myself and others in this region of our country. As far as I know, I was the first that tried the *Multicaulis* in North Carolina by procuring one rooted plant about a foot high from Baltimore, four years ago last April, which cost me a dollar besides conveyance. From this one I have since propagated several thousand rooted trees, not to name cuttings. I have sold to the amount of near a thousand dollars; and have a stock on hand unengaged, worth several hundred dollars, as my accompanying advertisement shows. My trees have braved our late very severe winters uninjured. I have propagated at all periods, when the plant was destitute of leaves with entire success—and by almost every mode; as that in particular with single buds, which last spring I drilled at three feet and one ley covering, lightly, and they grew with but trifling failures five and six feet, without any trouble of watering or removal; which last experiment I was induced to try through the information I got from Mr. Smith and my friend Mr. Robert Sinclair. Cuttings in good ground with me have grown 8 and 9 feet in a season without any trouble after planting, except that of keeping the ground stirred and clean. My first propagated trees are by measurement 16 and 18 feet high. A very intelligent gentleman in Brunswick county, Va. who by visiting, last summer, the silk and mulberry establishments in the Eastern States and elsewhere, was confirmed in his plan of entering upon the silk culture immediately, and who called upon me lately, mentioned that he saw no set of trees in his excursion to be compared with mine. And here I observe, that so far as this gentleman's experiment shows, the genuine new Chinese of Southern rearing are better for propagation South than those from the North, as those he procured from me last spring (about \$200 worth) did better than those he procured from New York State. And so impressed was he with this fact, and with the advantages of the genuine *Multicaulis* over the pretended seedlings, and other kinds of Mulberry which he had seen in his late tour, that he engaged of me for himself and friends nearly three hundred dollars' worth for the express purpose of propagation; intending to preserve all his of former rearing untouched by the knife for the purpose of making silk to some extent next season. I find no winter protection of the *Multicaulis* necessary in our latitude except that of cutting off a few outer buds of each limb after the first biting frost which causes all the leaves to fall. These cuttings immediately planted or put in a cellar, or buried in an open dry place, will be saved from injury on account of being tender and of unripened growth.

I will at present conclude, Mr. Editor, by observing that it is my purpose to unite in one establishment the vine and silk culture, as the press of business in either comes at different seasons. And I hope thereby not only to profitably employ, all the year, widows and children, and the superannuated, or the otherwise disqualified for hard labor, but to clear 500 dollars per acre from the silk, and 1000 dollars per acre from the vine culture. This may appear to some a Utopian scheme; but not to those who know the profits of the silk business, and those who have witnessed the surprising and never failing yields of my Halifax and Scuppernong vines, and appreciated

the quality of their wines. Yours with all due esteem,

SIDNEY WELLER.

Brinkleyville, Halifax co. N. C. Nov. 7, 1837.

AN IMPROVED MODE OF PLANTING COTTON IN THE UPPER COUNTRY.

BENTON COUNTY, Sept. 6th, 1837.

To the Editor of the Southern Agriculturist—

Sir—Accompanying this, are five dollars, the amount of my subscription to the Agriculturist for the present year,—to which I would add a few thoughts on what I think an improved mode of planting cotton for the upper country.—In this section there are three plans that are in general use, each of which I consider to be considerably objectionable.

The first, and that which I think is most frequently followed, is to run a single furrow, with a bull-tongue or gopher plough—in which the seed are drilled—then to cover it by running on each side a furrow, with an ordinary shovel plough; and at the expiration of a week or ten days from the time of planting, to strike off the top of the ridge by a board affixed to an ordinary plough-stock, so as to level the bed, and remove the first growth of young grass.

The second mode is to throw five furrows together, so as to form a tolerable ridge, in the centre of which, to run as small a furrow as possible, and drill the seed—then to run a small harrow on the drill, so as lightly to cover the seeds.

The third plan differs from the second only in covering with a board of 18 or 12 inches in length, affixed to a plough stock in a way similar to the one used for striking off the ridge in the first plan spoken of.

My objections to each of these modes, I proceed to state.

In the first place it will be considered, that on planting, it is desirable to place the seed in a situation in which the spring rains may drain from them; also, that they may receive as much as possible the warmth and benefit to be derived from the feeble rays of the sun, at the period of planting.

The first plan I deem objectionable, inasmuch as it buries the seed too deep in the earth, at the bottom of a furrow, in which the cold spring rains in a stiff soil, will run, and measurably settle—which, together with being covered with so great a depth of earth, at a cool season of the year, must destroy the germinating properties of the seed, and cause so frequently a bad stand of cotton—what does come up has often so little vigour, as to die almost immediately; or if it at all survives, to remain stunted considerably after.

The second and third plans are objectionable, inasmuch as the grass frequently gets the start of the cotton—whereas much labor might be saved by keeping the cotton clear of grass in the early stages of its growth.

The plan I propose, and which I have successfully adopted the last spring, is as follows: first, to run a small furrow, with a bull tongue or gopher; second, to run with a common shovel, a furrow on one side, that the soil from it will sift into the first furrow, so as to about fill it, then drill the seed im-

mediately where the first furrow was run, and cover pretty heavily by running a furrow on the other side.

By the seed being placed on the top of the gopher furrow, an excess of moisture is drained off, by running under the seed, and the elevation of the seed is sufficient for it to receive all the advantages to be derived from the rays of the sun at that season. But there are yet other advantages to be spoken of. Immediately after the cotton commences showing itself above the surface of the ridge, another furrow must be run on each side of the former, making in all five furrows, so as to cover completely whatever grass may be coming up on the edges of the two former; and then by a board twenty inches in length, affixed to a plough stock, and hollowed out two and a half inches on the lower edge, strike off the top of the ridge of the old furrow, which will level the bed—take off the crust of the earth, and demolish entirely whatever young grass may be appearing or about to appear on its surface, and in ten days the cotton will be thrivingly discernable from one end to the other of the row.

JOHN BALE.

HOPS.

Hops are an almost indispensable article in the domestic economy of every family, and some pains should accordingly be taken to have them of the first quality. Every farmer should raise his own; this is done with little trouble, nothing being necessary but to procure a few roots in the first instance, plant them in some place sufficiently rich where they can remain undisturbed, and every year furnish them with a few poles twelve or fifteen feet in height, on which they climb and produce their crop. There is some difference, we believe, in the bearing propensities and size of hops, and hence roots from known valuable kinds should be preferred for planting, though much of the difference, usually observable, may undoubtedly be traced to the quality and richness of soil in which they are grown.—Hops are useful in the preparation of yeast, are excellent for many medicinal purposes, and are a *sine qua non* in the production of good beer, we mean the real home brewed.

We are old fashioned enough to believe that if the sons of farmers would eschew mint-juleps, soda-water, and ice-water, and even the villainous compound called wine, in which many are accustomed to dabble; and betake themselves to the real malt beer, such as was manufactured by their grandmothers, and might now be by their mothers or sisters, were it not considered an infraction of dignity, in these days, to be considered as knowing any thing about such vulgar matters, there would be few young men *unable* to hold the plough, fewer hangers-on upon the learned professions, and that most of the demons of fashionable disease, including the many-horned one, dyspepsia, would be banished from that class of men who, some half a century ago, would have been ashamed to acknowledge they could be sick. Because we are the decided advocates of home brewed from malt and hops, do not imagine we approve the guzzling of strong beer, that decoction, unless some manufacturers of the article are much belied, of vile drugs and worse water.

There is a wide difference between the two, and this fact should in estimating results be constantly borne in mind.

In gathering their hops farmers pay too little attention to the time and manner of doing it. If gathered too green, the peculiar matter that gives flavor and efficacy to the hop is not present, not being fully developed, if allowed to stand too long, or until killed by frost, and discolored by the weather, this principle is mostly dissipated and lost. Mr. Fidler, of Albany, a gentleman who has been largely in the hop business, and is well acquainted with the subject, gives the following directions as to the best method and time of gathering them. In commencing picking, too much care cannot be taken in gathering those first that are ripe, and not in picking those that are the largest, as is often the case. The proper time of picking may be known by their change of color from deep green to a light yellow tinge. If they have seeds the hop should be gathered as soon as the seed turns brown; but the certain indication of picking time, to those who are familiar with this article, is when the *lupulin*, (or flower of the hop, as it is commonly called,) or small globules of the bright yellow resin, are completely formed in the heads of the hop, at the bottom of the leaves, and the leaves are readily rubbed from the stem. The *lupulin* is the only valuable part, and if gathered too early before it becomes perfect turpentine, it soon dissipates and loses its fine aromatic flavor, and all its medicinal qualities. Hence gathering hops too soon is a total loss, and instead of imparting a palatable, pleasant aromatic flavor, and giving its fine tonic balsam to ale, they are unquestionably an injury, and ought not to be used; and if gathered too late, the *lupulin* drops out, and the hop is of little or no value.'

We have seen, in the hands of extensive hop growers, large quantities of this *lupulin*, or flavor of hops, which had accumulated in the boxes from the late picked hops, and which was used by themselves or distributed to others. Nothing can be finer in its effects; but it should be remembered that every particle so gained, is so much detracted from the actual value of the hops sold, and a proof that the gathering did not take place at the proper season and time. Farmers who cultivate their own should be careful in this respect, and see that they do not, by negligence or inattention, forfeit the benefit and the pleasure they might otherwise enjoy.—*Gencsee Farmer*.

A Curiosity—Has been sent to our office by Colonel George Ferree, of Marietta, which we deem highly deserving of notice. It is an ear of corn complete and entire, and solid at the stem or root, but at about an inch above the root, branching out into seven distinct, separate, and perfectly formed ears of various sizes—a large, full and very handsome one in the centre, and surrounded by six smaller ones of different lengths and bulk, and equally well formed as the large one. It seems like a stout and hardy parent, with her six little ones clustering around her and craving nourishment and protection. Persons wishing to see this odd and pleasing affair, may have their desire gratified by calling at our office.—*Columbia Spy*.

[From the New York Farmer.]
To the Honorable Louis M'Lane, Secretary of State of the U. S. A., Washington City.

CONSULATE U. S. A., CAMPECHE, February 1st, 1834.

Sir—The subscriber now presents a brief recapitulation of some facts and arguments, in favor of the immediate domestication of Tropical Plants in the United States. He wishes thus to show, not merely that the cultivation of tropical staples is practicable in our territory,—but also, that it is absolutely necessary for home consumption,—is positively profitable for the foreign market, and is highly desirable, in other respects, to promote the peace and prosperity of the Union.

The practicability of cultivating tropical productions in general, he has manifested with the facts, that the peculiar climate of the tropics extends beyond the astronomical boundary, several degrees north, into our peninsular territory; and that the best plants of the tropics are actually flourishing in the southern portion of that Peninsula, at Cape Florida. He has not only shown that, below 23°, Southern Florida enjoys the dry warm winter—the wet refreshing summer—the breeze by day from the sea, and by night from the land,—and the trade winds from the east, which are common to tropical countries in general; but he has also proved, by its narrow level surface stretching southwardly,—by the hot ocean river running northwardly, along its eastern shores,—and by the greater steadiness of the westwardly wind in those latitudes, that Tropical Florida is even superior to the elevated Islands of the West Indies, and to the broad Peninsula of Yucatan, in that uniformity of temperature, which is most favorable for vegetable growths, animal health and physical enjoyment. He has moreover not merely shown that in this superior climate of the tropics, are already growing various common vegetables of the tropics, but he has further announced the flourishing condition of the tenderest, and yet most productive plants of the torrid zone,—the Banana plant, and the Cocoa palm, which are universally pronounced to be the greatest blessings of Providence to man; and it may, hence, be considered experimentally demonstrated, that it is practicable to cultivate all tropical productions in the soil of the southern portion of the peninsula of East Florida.

The necessity of cultivating tropical productions for home consumption, is shown by the facts, that the voluntary labor of the many millions of the colored races, spread over the extremely great surface of the whole torrid zone, does not create scarcely any cultivated tropical productions for extra tropical consumption; that the forced labor of the few millions of the black race, on an extremely small surface of the West India Islands, does create nearly all the cultivated staples for exportation; and, that the forced labor of this black race, with its essential auxiliaries, the skill and capital of the white race, is becoming greatly reduced by the recent emancipating act of the British parliament.

According to Crawford, the friend and author of "Sugar without Slavery," the free labour of all the natives in the immense belt of the world, between 30 N. and 30 S. latitude, supplies an annual exportation of about 61,500 tons of sugar,—a

quantity which is not equal to the biennial crop of the slave labor of the few negroes in a little district of Louisiana!! Indeed, the greatly superior productiveness of the forced labor of the colored natives in hot climates, over the voluntary labor of those races in those climates, is doubted only by distant theorists on the false data obtained from the voluntary labor of the white natives of cold climates; and from the unphilosophical supposition of the equality or sameness of the different species of mankind. Yet, while this undeniable fact unequivocally shows the relative advantage of employing our existing slaves in the cultivation of tropical staples, it is not cited to prove either the positive propriety or the political expediency of the perpetual continuance of our negro slavery. On the contrary, it is expressly admitted that the free labor of the white race is so much more productive than either the forced or free labor of the black race, that on this account alone it will in time become desirable to transfer all the colored species to their original Africa, and to avail ourselves, even in tropical agriculture, of the voluntary labor of our white citizens alone.

As, then, the withdrawal of European skill, capital and force, from the negro labor of the neighboring portions of the torrid zone will diminish so greatly the agricultural production of tropical staples for exportation, it has become absolutely necessary to employ American skill, capital and force, on the negro labor of certain portions of our territory, to create an equivalent supply of cultivated tropical products for the home consumption of the United States.

The profitableness of cultivating tropical staples for the foreign market, may be shown with the facts, of the immense superiority of our people and of our institutions over those of the torrid zone. Our population is composed of the best varieties of the best species of the human genus—combining all the moral and intellectual improvement of the most civilized nations of Europe. Our government is the best in the world, because it is the government of a most moral, industrious, enlightened and enterprising people. On the contrary, the best colored species of the torrid zone are inferior to the worst varieties of the white species of the temperate zone, in the capacities, as well as in the desires, of improving their individual and social condition. Their varied misgovernments are the natural results of an indolent, ignorant, immoral, imbecile, and consequently poor population. Possessing very few personal desires, and very little political protection, scarcely any skill, and rarely any capital, however abundant may be the free laborers, and however cheap the free labor, their agricultural products must continue to be scanty and dear. Even in the nominal republics of tropical America, the agriculture of their Indian citizens very rarely affords an adequate supply for their limited domestic market, or even for their scanty personal consumption alone; and the future unproductiveness of the free negro subjects, of the British Islands, may be inferred from the actual desolation of St. Domingo. Our only rivals, then, in the cultivation of tropical productions for the foreign market, will be the colonies in which slave labor may remain combined with European skill and capital. Of these, the most formidable is the Island of Cuba, and yet her population and government are great-

ly inferior to those of the United States for prosperous agriculture. The Spanish varieties of the white species of mankind, is notorious for the numerous defects of the national character, institutions, and even religion of the individuals who compose it on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. The disadvantages for profitable production common to all colonial establishments, hence increase, both in number and weight, in a Spanish colony. The innumerable taxations of most Catholic despotism, on the time and money of its subjects, rival, in abusive oppression, the numerous exactions of most Catholic superstition, on the purse and pursuits of its professors. But independently of every other consideration, the exemption of the American planter from the heavy duties paid by Colonial planters, on the extra-tropical production of the United States, consumed by their laborers, will enable the former to furnish tropical productions much cheaper for the American market. Even under the disadvantages of soil and climate, in our Atlantic Southern States, their actual cultivated productions of the tropics—their rice, tobacco and cotton, are profitably exported to every portion of the torrid zone itself, in spite of heavy duties and prohibitory laws; and it may be confidently predicted, that within five years, even the sugar of Louisiana will be smuggled into every port of Spanish America.

The desirableness in other respects, of cultivating tropical productions to promote the peace and prosperity of the Union, may be shown by a reference to the hostile policy of the governments of the torrid zone, to the present agricultural distress of the southern portion of our old Atlantic States; to the future probability of employing the free labor of our white citizens, in the agriculture of the warmest sections of the confederation; to additional considerations derived from the climate and position of South Florida; and to our moral obligations to improve the condition of our country.

The actual condition of the West India trade illustrates, not merely the disadvantages of foreign legislation to our merchants and mariners, but also its still greater injury to our farmers and other creators of domestic products for the tropical markets; as any diminution of consumption in foreign ports not only diminishes the price of the small excess created for exportation, but also of the immense amount produced for home consumption. The fact that the fluctuations in foreign demand cause the ruinous fluctuations in domestic value, is alone an argument for substituting a domestic market; and this substitution has, moreover, become an absolute necessary measure of self defense, against the hostile laws of the governments of the torrid zone. Nearly all our most important products, both of Agriculture and the Arts, are either loaded with excessive duties, or entirely prohibited in tropical ports. Even our neighboring Republics of Spanish America will not admit our northern wheat or southern rice, unless when compelled by famine; nor our greatest staples of tobacco and cotton, under any circumstances whatever. As tropical Mexico refuses to take on exchange our corn and our rice, our tobacco and our cotton, we are therefore virtually compelled to cultivate her vanilla and her jalap, and her cochineal cactus, and above all the foliaceous fibres of her Henequen Agaves. As tropical Cuba refuses reciprocity to our vessels, engaged in trans-

porting her sugar and coffee to our own ports, we must cultivate enough of both staples, to freight them more profitably in the coasting trade. But even under the most favorable legislation of tropical countries—perfect and perpetual free trade—our landed and shipping interests may be both more profitably employed in domestic commerce, with the producers of tropical staples in our own territory. It has already been proved that even our slaves can create cultivated products more abundantly, and much cheaper than either the freemen or slaves of the torrid zone. It is also equally certain, the standard of comfortable subsistence being so much higher in the United States, that even our slaves consume a much greater quantity of extra-tropical products. Hence, a reciprocal augmentation of supply and demand will form a mutually more profitable trade between the colder and warmer divisions of the Union.

The agricultural distress of the sterile districts of the old States, (or northern and southern Atlantic States,) is principally caused by the cultivation of their common staples in the *fertile* districts of the new States, (or western and southwestern States;) and the only agricultural remedy for this distress, will be found in the cultivation of such new staples as are equivalent to adding fertility to barren soils.

It is true that the farmers of the cold northern Atlantic States cannot well compensate themselves, for the superior productiveness of the western States in corn and wheat, by cultivating the vine and the mulberry; and that hence many are forced to become manufacturers and mariners; but it is very certain that the planters of the warm southern Atlantic States can more than compensate themselves, for the superior productiveness of the southwestern States in rice, tobacco and cotton, by cultivating the cassava jutropha, the cochineal cactus, and the henequen agave; and that the sugar palm on the poorest soils of Georgia, will be more profitable than the sugar cane on the richest loams of Louisiana. As we possess all the soils and climate, with the best people and institutions of the world, we have neither the necessity, nor the desire, nor the power of European agriculturalists to force the production of similar plants, in inferior climates and on inferior soils. On the contrary, an American cultivator must select the naturally most productive soil and climate for a given plant, or the naturally most productive plant for a given climate and soil. Hitherto our agriculturalists have preferred changing the place of location to varying the object of cultivation; and hence the fertile valley of the Ohio and Mississippi furnishes the cheapest and most abundant supply of our present staples, both for the domestic and foreign market.

Although the only formidable rivals of our western and southwestern cultivators, are themselves, they have already reached the extreme of over production for foreign consumption. Our southern planters, on their inferior soils, cannot hence any longer continue the profitable production of similar staples: and by augmenting the number and capital of southwestern planters, they only injure the latter without benefiting themselves.—They must, therefore, seek new staples of cultivation in the naturally most productive plants for their reputed barren soils. Rich and poor, fer-

tile and sterile, are only *relative epithets* in their application to agriculture; and hence the poorest soils for rice and cotton, may be the richest soils for cassava and henequen, and the most sterile soils for the tobacco plant and the sugar cane, may be the most fertile soils for the cochineal cactus and the sugar palm. "Palm sugar, not cane sugar, supplies the great consumption of the people of the East Indies, in the poorer and more mountainous countries." "As the palms are the produce of poor soils, and the labor is so small and the quantity of saccharine matter from them so great, that palm sugar is produced at about *half the cost* of cane sugar, of the same degree of purity,—that is, for something less than one penny per pound."

Our present tropical staples require a costly troublesome cultivation; demand a thick vegetable mould; and impoverish the richest soils in which they are planted.

But the future tropical staples of the south will need only a cheap, simple cultivation; will content themselves with bare sandy earth; and will actually enrich the poorest surfaces on which they spontaneously grow. And as our tropical rice, tobacco and cotton, on equal soils, are absolutely more productive than in their native climates, we may confidently anticipate that our southern States will enjoy an equal superiority in the culture of tropical cassava, cochineal, and henequen.

Reciprocal prosperity being thus restored, our southern brethren will cease to calculate the value of the Union.

The possibility of employing the voluntary labor of our white citizens in tropical agriculture, becomes especially important, from the consideration, that the United States embrace the only portion of the world in which the best laborers and the best institutions can be combined, in the cultivation of tropical productions.

The neighboring miscalled Republics contain four times as many Indian as white citizens; the latter are the least productive variety of the white race, and their governments are mere military anarchies. The neighboring distracted Colonies contain a majority of negroes, who, when freed, will expel the whites; and thenceforward, like their Haytien predecessors, they will be productive alone in the propagation of their species.—Tropical Asia and Africa cannot endure white laborers, nor free institutions; and Europe has not any tropical climate into which her white laborers can extend. But our Southern States contain already a respectable number of white laborers; and in Florida they will probably outnumber the negro laborers. The slave States, in their own time and manner, will eventually emancipate and transport all their colored laborers; and we shall then present to the world, the only possible example of tropical staples created by the most productive species of mankind, under the most favorable form of government on earth.

The additional consideration derived from the climate and position of South Florida, embrace the retention within our borders of those fellow citizens who annually leave it to locate themselves or to perish in foreign countries. Taxes and Cuba are constantly attracting our agriculturalists, who soon sorrow for the happy institutions of

their Fatherland, and who will return when the existence of a superior tropical climate in Southern Florida shall become generally known.

The south of France and of Italy have hitherto invited our invalids to perish in the great vicissitudes of their changeable climates, but hereafter they will seek for health in the unrivalled uniformity of temperature, and advantages of position, presented by the tropical extremity of our Peninsula.

Our moral obligations to improve the condition of our country are based on the unparalleled combination of advantages with which it has been favored by Providence. With the most favorable form of government, and the most productive varieties of the best species of the human race, we have all the soils and climates of the earth; and the consequent ability to cultivate most profitably all the most valuable varieties of the best species of the vegetable race. It hence becomes our duty to combine within our territory the creation of the greatest possible amount and variety of cultivated vegetable products for the physical enjoyment, not merely of our citizens, but also of the inhabitants of all extra-tropical countries, and probably even of the natives of the torrid zone itself. It has been demonstrated, that with a natural equality of soil in even our extra-tropical climates, our slave labor can create cultivated tropical products much more abundantly and cheaply than either the free or slave labor of the colored natives of inter-tropical countries; that many articles of tropical culture instead of deteriorating, become more productive beyond their native zone; that we may ultimately apply the still more productive free labor of our white citizens to the cultivation of tropical staples; and that such laborers, under such institutions, cannot be devoted to tropical agriculture in any other part of the world.

The great equatorial current of the ocean, after cutting off New-Holland from Asia, wearing its way round southern Africa, and being reflected by tropical America, brings to our shores, under the name of the Gulf Stream, the accumulated heat of the torrid zone to encourage our cultivation of the valuable vegetables of that unproducing belt of the globe. The white population on its borders will soon be forced to embark on its bosom for the United States. Once entirely abandoned by the skill and capital of the white species, the colored species will not furnish an adequate quantity of even uncultivated products for extra-tropical consumption. Even logwood, mahogany, and other wild materials for the art, are diminishing every day. The peruvian bark, sarsaparilla, and other spontaneous medicines, are also vanishing, and noxious substitutes are exported to kill, instead of cure, our fellow citizens. If, therefore, we do not speedily naturalize all useful tropical plants in tropical Florida, they will soon disappear from the surface of the world.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY PERINE.

To the Honorable Louis McLane, Secretary of State of the U. S. A., Washington City.

CONSULATE U. S. A., CAMPECHE,

February 26th, 1835.

Sir,—As an appendix to his communication of

the 1st inst., the subscriber avails himself of the only statistical data in his power to demonstrate the greatly superior productiveness of slave labor in the United States over slave labor in the West Indies.

British West India Colonies, 692,700 slaves, 427,392,000 sugar, and 71,768,500 coffee exported.

Spanish Island of Cuba, 286,846 slaves, 162,703,425 sugar, and 42,971,625 coffee exported.

Louisiana, 409,631 slaves, 70,000,000 sugar, and 72,000,000 cotton exported.

Now, admitting for a moment that the culture of cotton is merely equal to the culture of sugar and coffee, as 189,631 slaves produce 142 millions of sugar and cotton in Louisiana, in the same proportion, 692,700 should produce 897 millions of sugar and coffee in the British West India Islands; and in the same manner, 286,842 slaves should produce 371 millions of sugar and coffee in Cuba.

But the former do produce only 447 millions, and the latter only 225 millions, together 672 millions, instead of the 1268 millions which they should produce in proportion to Louisiana. But the truth is, that the relative value of labor of the production of cotton is at least fifty per cent. more than the value or labor of the production either of sugar or coffee; and hence the combined 979,642 slaves of British W. I. Islands and of Cuba, should yield 1590 millions; instead of 672 millions of sugar and coffee, every year, for exportation; or in other words, with an equal number of slaves, Louisiana would supply the consumption of the world!!

To obtain the details of the relative productiveness of a single negro, the following estimates are presented of a sugar plantation in Louisiana, and of sugar plantation of Cuba, each assumed to yield annually 400,000 pounds of sugar.

The first are contained in the report of the Agricultural Committee of Baton Rouge to the Secretary of duties on imported sugar, and must hence be presumed to present the most unfavorable aspect of the cultivation of sugar in Louisiana. The second is taken from pages 108-9 of the Statistical History of Cuba, by Dr. Ramon de la Sagra, who presents the most favorable aspect of the cultivation in general of the staples of that Island. The first diminishes the average product of an acre in Louisiana, to 1000 pounds of sugar. The second exaggerates the average product of an acre in Cuba, to 2038 pounds of sugar,—although he had previously admitted that Humboldt was correct in limiting it to 1116 pounds the acre, or 1500 arrobas the caballeria.

The Louisiana plantation is stated 1200 acres: \$50,000; improvements, \$50,000; negroes 80, at \$600 each, \$48,000—total \$148,000.

The Cuba plantation is allowed only 30 caballerias, or 991 acres: \$54,000; improvements, \$65,490; negroes, 90, at \$400 each: \$36,000—total \$155,490.

Of the Louisiana plantation, one-third, or 400 acres, is cultivated—giving to each negro 5 acres, and 5000 pounds product in sugar.

Of the Cuba plantation, one-sixth, or 196 2-10 acres, is cultivated, giving to each negro 2 18-10 acres, and 4444 4-9 pounds product in sugar, i. e. 555 5-9 pounds less.

The proportion of the annual expenses of the

whole plantation is, for the negro in Louisiana, only \$105—while for the negro in Cuba, it ascends to \$151 48-100: i. e. \$46 48-100 more.

Hence, although the slave in Cuba may cost 50 per cent. less, and the ground he works may produce upwards of 100 per cent. more, the slave in Louisiana, both positively in sugar, and negatively in money, may gain for his master upwards of 100 per cent. more!

Without reference to the price of the sugar, or of the coffee, or of the cotton, it may, in the same way, be shown, that on inferior soils even our slave labor will create much greater quantities at much less expense!! But when we admit the soil and climate to be equally productive, how infinitely superior are the products of American skill, capital and economy, combined; and when we still further contemplate the greater productiveness of most articles of tropical culture, acclimated within our territory, we may safely anticipate that within twenty years, the southernmost sections of our Union will yield every tropical staple for the consumption of even the torrid zone itself.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your humble and ob't serv't,

HENRY PERRINE.

FARM ACCOMMODATIONS FOR CATTLE.

Farmers differ so much in their opinions, situations, pursuits, resources, &c., that it is quite impossible to lay down any general plan with regard to the arrangement of accommodations for their stock.

In Pennsylvania, there is a laudable emulation among the farmers in building good barns, which accommodate their stock comfortably. In them they stow away hay and grain. When the wheat is threshed out, the straw is replaced, ready to litter the stable and feed the cattle. The provender is so convenient, that a boy can feed the stock of a considerable farm in half an hour, without going out of doors; and as all the hay and straw is in one place, consequently all the manure, without much attention, centres in one body, and is by that means preserved, as they have mostly a cow-yard with a fountain of water in it; in this the manure is kept, and the cattle run during the day to get water.

These barns are so constructed that the lower story holds all the stock, and frequently have granaries and carriage houses, with room for all the hay, wheat, &c., produced on one or two hundred acres. This building is much more convenient, costs less, takes less room, and the business is more easily conducted, than by building corn-house, stable, carriage-house, hay and straw sheds all separate, as some of our farmers do, requiring four times the roof, which is the most costly part of the building, some of which are frequently of a temporary character, and are often a disgrace to a handsome farm; whereas the barn is a convenient, substantial, cheap building, considering the accommodation it affords.

Robert Smith, Esq., of Baltimore, gives the following account of his dairy farm arrangements:

"The barn is constructed according to the best Pennsylvania models. The yard is to the south of it. On the east and west sides, are cow stables containing 110 well made stalls, and well ventilated by a sufficient number of windows and

double doors. In these stables, in summer as well as in winter, several ranges of cattle, duly littered and properly secured, each by a chain and halter. At the tails of each range of cows, there is a drain made of strong planks, so fixed as to receive all their dung and urine. These several drains have a sufficient declivity to carry all the fluid matter to their southern terminations, where they intersect similar drains, which convey all this liquid manure into a cistern fifty feet long.—This cistern is so placed and constructed as to receive not only the urine of the stables, but also the liquid matter of the farm yard. In it there is a pump, by means of which, its contents are pumped into a large hogshead, fixed on pair of wheels, drawn by oxen. To the end of this hogshead is attached a box pierced with holes, into which this liquid manure flows through a spigot and faucet, and is then sprinkled over the ground, as the oxen move forward.

"For the purpose of augmenting the quantity and improving the quality of the food of my stock of every kind, I have established a steam apparatus. It consists of a boiler and two wooden boxes, in which boxes is steamed the food. These boxes contain each eighty bushels. By this simple apparatus, every species of coarse vegetable offal, is converted into nourishing food, and all the ordinary provender is rendered more nutritious."

The common cattle stalls of our country, says Col. Pickering, are so ill contrived and so straightened in their dimensions, that the cattle are constrained to lie down in part of their own dung.—This dries and forms a thick coat on their hind quarters, from which they are not relieved till they shed their hair in the spring. They are thus rendered uncomfortable. To be uncomfortable is to suffer some degree of pain; and no one will suppose that animals in pain can thrive, or preserve their plight with the same food, equally with others perfectly at ease.

The practice of stacking hay and fodder in the fields, and feeding the cattle round stacks and fodder houses, cannot be too much condemned. The disadvantages of which are, a wasteful use of the provender; the dung lying as it dropped, without straw or any other vegetable substance brought to it, the manure is little in quantity, and that not lying in heaps, is reduced abundantly by exhalation and rain, without leaving anything to the soil.

In good husbandry, cattle are carefully housed, or otherwise confined to a foul yard in which are shelters against cold rains during the winter, and as far through the spring as food will last; by this means, there is a fair expenditure of provender, without waste, less exhaustion of the juices, because of the dung lying together in large heaps; and the dung being mixed with the straw and other vegetable substances brought to the beasts as litter, the whole is trod together and forms a large quantity of very valuable manure.

Litter is as essential to cattle, when let into yards, as when placed in stalls under cover, without which, yard manure is of small account; and unless it be in full proportion to the number of cattle in the yard, it is not thought highly of, but is a half done thing. Good farmers in England deem full littering of cattle, when in yards, of such importance, that after reaping with sickles and inning their wheat, they cut the stubble and

stack it for litter. Besides straw and stubble for litter, they apply to the same use fern, and such other vegetable substances as they can procure; and they buy straw from common farmers who are not in the practice of littering. In all countries, common farmers are indifferent to improvements; they work not beyond old habits; and it is prudent that they venture not on extensive new projects, without first making experiments. A full littering is three loads of 12 or 1800 pounds of straw to each grown beast. Corn stalks may be carried from the field in great quantities, in a skeleton frame cart, if not cut up and fed when fresh.

Many farmers feed in their yards in racks, and suppose that they gain every possible advantage from the practice, by the saving of the dung dropped, trampled, and watered by the cattle; and though this practice is certainly preferable to wasteful pasturing, or to feeding in the fields, yet it ought to be recollect that the manure will be much inferior to that made and preserved under cover.

Where cattle are yard fed, or stall fed in yards under sheds, it is of great consequence to defend beasts against the cold and damp north-east winds and the cold blasts of the north-west. Mr. E. Duffield, therefore, advised a friend who wished to have a complete farm-yard, to erect a range of buildings in a south-east direction, to have double stalls below, leaving the south west and south-east sides open to admit the sun in the winter, and give free entrance to the prevalent winds of summer.—[*Practical Farmer*.

HINTS UPON GRAIN GROWING.

In conversation the other day with an old and experienced farmer, we obtained the following observations which we think worthy the attention of farmers who wish to cultivate the several grains.

Prevention of the Grain Worm.—It has been found, during the past summer, that wheat which grows upon high and airy land, suffered very little from the ravages of the grain worm, while those fields which were situated in low lands, or in sheltered places, were very much injured. From these facts it seems fair to draw the following conclusion: That all such places as are exposed to the winds should be put to wheat, and as there seems to be a particular period during which the fly operates, perhaps it would be well to sow your spring wheat somewhat later than common: sow about nine pecks to the acre.

Some think that the bald or beardless wheat is the best. There is a species coming into use in the upper counties of the state, called Miramichi wheat. We understand it has been cultivated largely by Mr. Ariel Tinkham, of Anson, who recommends it as being more productive than the old varieties usually cultivated among us.

Low dry lands to Barley.—As the grain worm prefers low and sheltered spots, but does not injure Barley, it is recommended to put those lands, which are in such situations, and are warm and dry, to the Barley crop. Barley, in this state, should be sowed neither too early nor too late. It should not be sowed so early, that after it has come up, it will be checked in its growth by cold weather, but it should be put in at the season of the year when there is a probability, that after it has come

up, it will continue to grow in regular advance, and not be chilled and turn yellow by cold nights and late spring frosts. Sow about three bushels to the acre.

Poor spire grass land to Oats and peas.—Those who have land 'run out,' or become so poor as to bear but a thin quantity of spire grass, should break it up and sow it to peas and oats. Put in two and a half bushels to the acre—one half peas.

Peas for hogs.—Where a farmer has a convenient chance, it is a good plan to sow successive crops of peas for his swine to eat off while growing. They can be fattened, or put in good plight, faster and easier in this way than by any other means. Put in one and a half bushels of peas to an acre, mixing each bushel with about two quarts of oats to hold them up. Turn the hogs in, while the peas are in the milk or beginning to harden, and let them eat them off; and thus move them from field to field. They eat vines and all, and the land is thus well fitted for a wheat crop the next year.

Should use the Plough and Cultivator more.—Experience proves that we do not use the plough and cultivator enough, or, in other words, do not stir the ground so much as we ought. Ploughing sward land in the fall, and running the cultivator faithfully through in the spring, has been found to give a decided improvement and increase of crops, by those who have tried it. Instead of a cultivator, a light plough will do, taking care not to heave up the turf or sod.

Importation of Grain.—It is stated that more than seven millions of dollars have been paid by our country to European nations, during the last year, for wheat and other bread stuffs. Not a very flattering statement. This importation of bread stuffs from the old countries in one that is comparatively new, and capable of growing bread stuffs enough to supply almost the whole world, is not to our honor, and has hurt our credit abroad exceedingly. The Silk Culturist, in remarking on this subject, very truly observes, that 'the farmer who is dependant upon his neighbor for the ordinary agricultural products of the climate in which he lives, is not considered entitled to very large or very long credits, and it is precisely so with a country who are dependant on other nations for the staff of life.' Not long since the Rothschilds were invited to make sundry investments in the United States, but declined; offering as a reason that they did not think much of a country that did not raise its bread.' This view of the case at once puts the thing in its proper light. The farmer who owns an equally good farm with his neighbor—warmed by the same sun, and moistened by the same dues—fertilized by the same showers—cherished and protected by the same laws, and yet neglects to cultivate it, and depends upon his neighbor for wherewithal to eat, would be considered as a shiftless character. So with a state, which having the means of supplying itself with bread, given it by a bountiful Deity, but neglects to do it, will be looked upon, by even those who are glad to supply them, as not a little below par. We hope this reproach is passing away from us. The spirit of improvement is now abroad, and, if properly stimulated, it will elevate us to a height where we ought to have been long since. It

depends upon the farmers to do this. It is their business to do it—it is their duty to do it.

You cannot except the mechanic to leave his shop and his trade, and employ his whole time in raising the fruits of the earth. You cannot expect the professional man to leave his office and devote the live long year to agricultural pursuits. They may do it as an occasional relaxation—as a change from the monotony of their trade or profession; but their chief dependance is upon the farmers whose trade, whose occupation, and whose duty it is to raise enough for a supply. It is a high and responsible duty, and honorable and noble calling, and, where pursued with feelings in accordance with such views, uniformly yields a profit, and sheds a lustre upon the community which no splendor of any other kind can eclipse.—*Main Farmer.*

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL REPOSITORY.

Robert Sinclair, Jr. & Co.

Light near Pratt street Wharf, offers for sale, CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTER, adapted to horse or manœuvres. These boxes are so constructed as to be capable of cutting cornstalks and fodder, tangled hay, &c. with great despatch; thus enabling the farmer to realize a profit by feeding to his cattle his corn-stalks, which would otherwise in great measure be lost. As regards quality and effect, these machines now stand A No. 1, no cutting machine having been introduced to the public equal in power.

The Size and Price are as follows, viz.,
11 inch Boxes, \$30, extra Knives for do. per sett \$4,
14 " " \$45, " " " 5,
420 " " \$75, " " " 8,
CORN S ELLERS—hand machines \$20, horse do.
1500 PLOUGHES, of various sizes and patterns, among which are the SOUTHERN FLUSHING and CULTIVATING PLOUGHES; also SIDE HILL PLOUGHES, DOUBLE MOULD BOARD PLOUGHES, &c. Prices 4, 6, & \$15 each.
CULTIVATORS FOR CORN, COTTON and TOBACCO. Prices from 5 a 6 50 each.

COTTON GINS, made to order at 50 a \$150, each.
DRILL and SOWING MACHINES at 6.20 a \$100 each.
FARMING and HARVEST TOOLS of every description, FANCY and COMMON GARDEN TOOLS, OX YOKES and BOGS, GRUBBING HOES, BRIAR HOOKS, CASTSTEEL AXES & &c.

SEED DEPARTMENT.
In this department is constantly kept for sale, SEED GRAIN and other FIELD SEEDS, SEED POTATOES, and an extensive assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, selected from the most respectable European Seed marts and from our SEED GARDENS near this city.

TREES AND PLANTS.
Supplied from R. Sinclair, Senr's extensive NURSERIES in the vicinity of this city, where TREES of good size can be procured and warranted to produce as represented.

Orders from persons residing at a distance will be promptly and carefully attended to when the cash is remitted by letter or satisfactory reference furnished.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS SEED.
Just received from the South West a lot of Kentucky Blue Grass Seed. This grass is particularly desirable for pastures and for hay, and forming fine green or rather blue lawns, &c.

R. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.,
Light, near Pratt-street, Balt.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Notice of a communication from Mr. Weller on the Silk and Vine culture—do. of a communication on the subject of cutting down corn—do. of a small cow—do. of the sugar beet and mangle wurtzel—on cutting down Corn—on the culture of silk and the vine—an improved mode of planting cotton—on the culture of hops—curious ear of corn—on the culture of Tropical plants in this country—farm accommodations for cattle—hints upon grain growing—advertisements—prices current.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

67 These Prices are carefully corrected every Monday

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	1 25	
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lb.	6 00	7 00
CORN, yellow	bushel.	100	106
White,	"	100	102
COTTON, Virginia,	pound	11	
North Carolina,	"	10	12
Upland,	"	10	12
Louisiana — Alabama	"	—	—
FRATHERS,	pound.	50	
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 37	1 50
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	11 50	12 50
Do. do. baker's	"	—	—
SuperHow. st. from stores	"	9 75	10 00
" wagon price,	"	9 50	
City Mills, super	"	9 25	9 50
" extra	"	9 75	10 00
Susquehanna,	"	—	—
Rye,	"	—	—
Kiln-dried Meal, in hds.	hhd.	24 50	25 00
do. in bbls.	bbl.	5 25	5 50
GRASS SEEDS, whole red Clover,	bushel.	7 50	8 00
Kentucky blue	"	2 50	3 00
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 50	4 00
Orchard,	"	2 50	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,	"	—	3 00
Herds, or red top,	"	1 00	1 25
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	12 00	15 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
Hoof, on the hoof,	100lb.	7 00	
Slaughtered,	"	—	—
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	9	
second,	"	7	
refuse,	"	5	
LIME,	bushel.	32	35
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, — ; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,	"	37	38
Pear, red eye,	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,	"	75	1 00
Lady,	"	1 00	
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, cargo,	ton.	—	3 50
Ground,	barral.	1 62	
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	—	—
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	100	1 10
Susquehanna,	"	—	none
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	2 50	3 50
" brown and red,	"	4 00	6 00
" fine red,	"	8 00	10 00
" wrappery, suitable	"	10 00	20 00
for segars,	"	8 00	10 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	12 90
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 90
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	15 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	—	—
" ground leaf,	"	—	—
Virginia,	"	4 50	9 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	4 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	2 10	2 18
Red, best	"	2 00	2 10
Maryland inferior	"	1 80	1 90
WHISKEY, 1st p. in bbls.,	gallon.	39	40
" in hds.,	"	—	37
" wagon price,	"	30	
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 50	
To Wheeling,	"	1 75	
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	40 to 50	20 22
Full Merino,	"	35	40 18 20
Three fourths Merino,	"	30	35 18 20
One half do.	"	25	30 18 20
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	25	30 18 20
Pulled,	"	28	30 18 20

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

The subscriber has from 25,000, to 30,000 Morus Multicaulis trees now growing at his residence, with roots of 1, 2, and 3 years old, which will be ready for sale this fall, and which he will sell on moderate terms.

EDWARD P. ROBERTS.

Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER	FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel.	13	13 1/2
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Shoulders, " do	"	do	do
Middlings, " do	"	do	do
Assorted, country,	"	9	9 1/2
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	20	25
Roll,	"	—	—
CIDER,	barrel.	—	—
CALVES, three to six weeks old	each.	5 00	6 00
Cows, new milch,	"	25 00	40 00
Dry,	"	9 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	2 00	2 6
CHOP RYE,	"	—	1 75
Eggs,	dozen.	18	—
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	6 75	—
No. 2,	"	6 50	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	2 75	2 87
Mackerel, No. 1, — No. 2	"	9 00	10 00
No. 3,	"	4 75	—
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 00	3 25
LARD,	bound.	9	10

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. BANK, par

VIRGINIA.

Farmers Bank of Virgi.^la^la^l

Bank of Virginia, do

Branch at Fredericksburg do

Petersburg, do

Norfolk, do

Winchester, do

Lynchburg, do

Danville, do

Bank of the Valley, do

Branch at Romney, do

Cumberland, do

Do. Charleston, do

Do. Leesburg, do

Wheeling Banks, do

Ohio Banks, generally do

New Jersey Banks gen. do

New York City, do

New York State, do

Massachusetts, do

Chambersburg, do

Gettysburg, do

Pittsburg, do

New Hampshire, do

York, do

Rhode Island, do

Other Pennsylvania Bks. do

Delaware [under \$5], do

Do. [over 5], do

Michigan Banks, do

Canadian do, do

New Orleans, do

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THE GENUINE MORUS MULTICAULIS,
AND GRAPE VINES.

The undersigned having a disposable stock of the genuine Morus Multicaulis, will sell at the following prices—For rooted plants, as of layers one foot and upwards high, to trees of 8 and 9 feet, from 10 to 30 dollars per hundred; and the cuttings from 10 to 40 dollars per thousand; and, as they may have 1, 2, 3 or 4 buds each, or at the rate of one cent a bud, in cuttings or limbs uncut, as may suit purchasers. The above stock of some hundred trees and several thousand cuttings, together with a large number of rooted Grape Vines at 20 dollars per hundred of kinds most select for American culture, to be engaged according to priority of application, made to the subscriber (if by letter) as postmaster at Brinkleyville, Halifax Co. N. Carolina.

SYDNEY WELLER.

Nov. 9, 1837—21

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ROBERT SINCLAIR'S NURSERY,
AT CLAREMONT, NEAR BALTIMORE.


This Establishment now comprises between 20 and 30 acres, lately planted with a most CHOICE COLLECTION, from our and foreign countries of THE FINEST VARIETIES known—Of Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apple, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine, Grape Vines, Currant, English Gooseberry, Raspberry, Strawberry, English Walnut, Ornamental Trees, including Evergreens, Shrubs and Roses, all very thrifty and of larger size than any former year, especially the Peach, Apple, and Trees suitable for planting in streets.

Also, about half an acre of double Dahlias, now in full bloom, of almost every color and shade. Amateurs are invited to make their selections.

20,000 Morus Multicaulis Mulberry Trees, with large roots, 2 to 7 feet high, at liberal prices, varying according to size.

60,000 Cuttings of do. well ripened wood. 20,000 white Italian Mulberry Trees, 2 years old.

For further information please address the proprietor, near Baltimore. Trees and Plants ordered from him are carefully selected and faithfully packed, and forwarded by land or sea, as directed, and conveyed to the city without charge. Printed and priced catalogues will be sent on application gratis.

R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co., Seedsmen, in Light st., act agents, when necessary.

on 17 5t

ROBERT SINCLAIR, sen.

CLIME'S COMBINED PLOUGH.

The subscriber having purchased the right for Maryland, with the exception of Harford and Cecil counties, to sell patent rights for, and make and vend, the above ploughs, takes pleasure in informing the agricultural public and mechanics, generally, that he is prepared either to sell patent rights for counties or districts, in Maryland, (those counties excepted) or to supply all orders for said ploughs from adjoining states.

The above plough is eminently calculated for ploughing in small grain, for the cultivation of corn, potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and in fine for all row culture, as well as for turning up stubble in light soils. The public may form an idea of the superiority of this implement for the above purposes, when the undersigned states, that with the same propelling force, it is competent to do as much work and gain, as any other plough now in use. In corn culture owing to its peculiar construction, it not only turns under the grass and weeds, but hills the corn at the same time, thus dispensing with the trouble, labor and expense of harvesters. Nor is it less important in its manner of doing its work, so far as time and labor are concerned, as it lays its furrow with such accuracy, and so completely covers the superincumbent vegetable substances, as to ensure its speedy and effectual decomposition, thus preventing the re-vegetation of the matter turned under. In places where labor is high, this plough will of course be appreciated, as it effects a saving of 50 per cent., doing double work, —a thing worthy of farmers consideration, in these times.

J. T. DURDING,

at J. T. Durdong & Co's. fronting Grant and Elioott-st. in the rear of Mr. Adam Kye's Grocery, Pratt-st. wharf

A HALF DURHAM BULL CALF—FOR SALE.

The subscriber has a beautiful red and white bull calf, HALF DURHAM, being got by a full bred Durham bull, which he sold last December for \$300, and out of a very large Cow owned by him. The cow when he bought her was represented as half Durham, but as she has no pedigree he designates her offspring as half Durham. His sire was a noble animal, out of an imported cow, and got in England by one of the Colling's bulls. To any gentleman who may desire an improving cross, and who may be averse to give the higher price of the full bred Durham, this calf offers an excellent opportunity, as he has all the fine points of the latter, and would be taken by an incompetent judge for a full bred. His price is \$30—his age 5 weeks old.

EDWD. P. ROBERTS,

Baltimore, Md.

• Applications by letter to be post-paid. Address
EDWD. P. ROBERTS, Baltimore, Md.